MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1919.

The third meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts during the fiscal year 1920 was held in its office at 1729 New York Avenue, northwest, Washington, D. C., on Friday, December 12, 1919. The following members were present:

Mr. Moore, Chairman;
Mr. Adams;
Mr. Kendall;
Mr. Pope;
Mr. Greenleaf;

also Colonel C. S. Ridley, Secretary and Executive Officer.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m.

1. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE PRECEDING MEETINGS: The minutes of the preceding meeting held in Washington, October 17th, and of the Committee meeting held in New York City on November 21, 1919, were approved.

2. DEATH OF J. ALDEN WEIR: The Secretary officially communicated the death of J. Alden Weir, December 8, 1919. The funeral of Mr. Weir was held in New York City on Wednesday, December 10th, attended by several of the members of the Commission.

The Commission of Fine Arts placed on record their sense of the great loss sustained by the reason of the death of Mr. Weir in the following resolution, which was adopted:

> President Wilson appointed J. Alden Weir a member of the Commission of Fine Arts, on the expiration of the service of Edwin Howland Blashfield, on September 1, 1916. Mr. Weir brought to his work a catholic taste, and clear and distinct judgments. Firm in his convictions, uncompromising as to essentials, and fearless in his expression of opinion, he was nevertheless quick to recognize sincere work well done, and cordial in his appreciation of it. Strongly individual as was his own work, he welcomed new ways of looking at a subject and new methods of treatment. His services, therefore, were of great value to the Commission.

Mr. Weir had the gift of perpetual youth. He loved out-of-doors and good companionship; his laughter was infectious, and his smile made congenial natures his friends.

He met with the Commission for the last time in May, on the occasion of the luncheon given to Elihu Root. Often he expressed a desire to resign his membership in favor of one who could attend the meetings; but he was dissuaded from so doing by his fellow-members, who clung to the hope that he would recover his health and again take his large part in the fellowship. He died on December 8, at his home in Ridgefield, Connecticut. The Commission make this record of the loss they have sustained by reason of his death.

The Secretary was directed to send a copy of the Resolution to Mrs. Weir.

The question of appointing a successor to Mr. Weir was taken into consideration, but definite action was deferred until the next meeting.

3. STATUE OF WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM: Mr. Moore reported that he had been advised by Mr. Phillips of the State Department of the gift of the Statue of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, to the United States by the Duchess of Marlborough and other native Americans living in London. Francis Derwent Wood is the sculptor. The statue has been on exhibition in the Royal Academy, and is now on its way to this country. The advice of the Commission is desired as to where the statue shall be placed in this country. The statue is presented to the United States as a memorial of one hundred years of peace, 1815-1915, between the kindred nations as an expression of the love of the land of their birth and the land of their adoption.

Mr. Moore reported that the State Department has considered the question of placing the statue in the Capitol. The Commission decided that to permit the placing of the statue there would call for the approval of the Senate Committee on the Library and of the Congress.

Mr. Moore reported that he had seen the statue in London during the summer exhibition of the Academy in 1918, and that it is simply a plain statue of William Pitt, and not at all a "dramatic figure". After careful consideration of all these facts the Commission recommended that the statue be placed in the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

4. AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN FRANCE: Mr. Moore reported that on November 21st he left the model of the headstone for the American Cemeteries in France with Quartermaster General Rogers, who was very much pleased with it. General Rogers said, however, that the number of the grave ought to be placed on the back of the headstone, or at a place other than the top as shown in the model, since the water could settle in the engraved letters at the top and thus cause rapid disintegration. At the same time the design for the central motif prepared by Mr. Pope was left with General Rogers. General Rogers was pleased with it and had no comment to make. He was assured that this design, which is in the nature of a flag pole, was just a tentative sketch, and it was contemplated to develop it so as to be a very fine flag pole which would be suitable as a central motif for the American Cemeteries that are to be permanently located in France.

General Rogers advised that the Secretary of War had issued orders for the return of the bodies of our soldiers belonging to families who desired them to return, and that this would result finally in probably only three or four large National American Cemeteries in France.

Mr. Pope advised that his new sketch for the central motif was not quite ready. The Commission requested that Mr. Pope carry the studies further to indicate the gateways in the design for these cemeteries.

5. INSIGNIA FOR THE AIR SERVICE: Mr. Adams reported that he had received correspondence from Mr. Lionel Moses, the new Director of Art at Gorham Manufacturing Company, advising that the Director of the Air Service wishes to change the insignia. (See Exhibit A).

Mr. Adams stated that this is bringing up a matter which was thought settled when the Commission of Fine Arts submitted to the War Department designs of the Pilot, Balloonist, and Observer, which were approved several months ago by the General Staff. Colonel Robert E. Wyllie of the General Staff being present reported that he knew that the Air Service had taken up this matter again and that he had advised those in charge of the Air Service that the three present designs above mentioned cover their requirements; that the Observer has only one wing, is in conformity with similar insignia of all other countries, and to permit of two wings would require that Observers have the qualifications of Pilots. Colonel Wyllie said that there will be no change made in the present insignia of the Air Service so long as the matter of authority is within his jurisdiction. (Director of Air Service offers change in insignia, on air planes, see Exhibit B)

6. VICTORY MEDAL: Mr. Adams reported that Mr. Fraser has undertaken the task of striking off one hundred Victory Medals in bronze. The Commission recommended that the War Department designate a capable officer to inspect the work of producing medals at the Mint, and suggested George M. Chandler, Chief Inspection Section, Office of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.

Colonel Wyllie stated that newspaper reports that Cuba is objecting because her name does not appear on the Victory Medal is unwarranted; that the names of the countries which appear on the Victory Medal are those which took actual part in the warfare of the recent World War, while Cuba was one of several of those countries which declared war but did little more than patrol their own

coasts; that according to the classification made Cuba has no just ground for complaint.

7. VICTORY BUTTON: Colonel Wyllie reported that he had received a communication recommending a desired change in the design of the Victory Button by officers of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Section of the War Department. Colonel Wyllie showed a sample of the proposed button which was virtually a duplicate of the accepted design. The obverse differs only that the wreath has been slightly modified. Colonel Wyllie said that the shank shown in the design is better than that of the Victory Button now worn, and that the General Staff would not object to their placing an order for such shanks if desired, but that no change would be made in the accepted obverse design of the Victory Button, made by Mr. Weinman.

8. CERTIFICATE FOR THE WOUNDED AND NEAREST OF KIN: Mr. Moore reported that during Colonel Wyllie's absence last week he had been called into conference by officers of the Operations Division, War Department, advising that the lettering on the certificate of the wounded (Exhibit C) would have to be changed so as to read "Served with honor in the World War and was wounded in action"; and that the lettering for the certificate for the nearest of kin would have to read "Served with honor in the World War and died in the service of his country". Mr. Moore was advised that this change was necessary to comply with the order of the War Department recently issued designating the recent war as the World War.

Mr. Moore reported that he had taken up the matter of changing the lettering, as indicated in the order, with Mr. Blashfield and with McKim, Mead and White who did the lettering on the original. Mr. Kendall reported in behalf of McKim, Mead and White that they now have underway the task of changing the lettering in conformity with this order.

9. SITES FOR THE MEMORIALS OF THE FIRST AND FOURTH DIVISIONS: The Commission brought to the attention of Colonel Wyllie a plan of the First and Fourth Divisions to erect a memorial in commemoration of their services in the World War. Mr. Moore advised that the Committee of the First Division having the matter in charge through its Chairman, Major General Summerall, had thought a suitable site in Arlington might be acceptable to their Division. The First Division contemplates erecting a memorial to cost $100,000. Colonel Wyllie advised that there were forty-two divisions abroad and he had not heard what each of them wished to do with regard to memorials, but that while the eight divisions of the regular Army would possibly have to secure most of their funds from their own members, some of the other divisions, such as the 27th of New York, might secure help from their own State; also that Congress might be willing to help the Divisions in their effort to secure suitable war memorials.

The Commission felt that one great magnificent National Memorial with the names of the divisions and the battles inscribed, to be located in the National Capital would be the most suitable. Colonel Wyllie thought that such a plan might possibly be taken up through the American Legion of Honor. Mr. Moore said that for such a memorial there is one great site, and that is at the Basin on the axis of the White House.

10. CRUSADING FOR RIGHT: Under date of December 4, 1919, the Commission received the following letter from Major General George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps at Washington:

> "I have in my office a miniature statue called 'Crusading for Right'. This statue is supposed to represent a typical modern soldier or marine, and in this particular case represents a marine.
>
> Would it be possible to have this statue examined by the Commission of Fine Arts and passed by them, preparatory to asking Congress for a place to locate the large bronze statue which is now nearing completion in Paris?

"Thanking you for any information you may give me,
believe me,
Very sincerely yours".

The model was sent to the Office of the Commission for inspection and at Colonel Ridley's request a representative of the Marine Corps (Major A. M. Watson) appeared before the Commission to give facts of interest concerning the statue. Major Watson reported that this statue was the work of Monsieur R. Peyre of Paris, who had been designated by the American Forces in France to select a suitable model for a statue, and that when he did so he selected a Marine. The War Department refused to accept the model of the Marine, and thereupon the Fourth Brigade of the Marine Corps which served in the Second Division, proposed to buy the statue for $11,000, but first wrote to Marine Headquarters in Washington as to what to do about the matter. Arrangements were made that one-half of the amount be raised by the Marines abroad and one-half in this country. The statue which is 8 feet high in bronze has since been almost completed and is to be brought to this country; the sculptor to accompany it some time next Spring. The advice of the Commission is desired as to a suitable location.

The Commission felt that an acceptable place in some building of the Marine Corps is most suitable, but deferred definite action on this matter pending the arrival of the statue next Spring. Major Watson suggested that the Commission look at the replica of this statue in the Corcoran Art Gallery, which so far as is known is the only reproduction of its kind. It was made at the request of William Corcoran Eustis of Washington, who visited Paris during the war and when he saw the original there succeeded in securing the reproduction for the Corcoran Art Gallery.

11. INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION MEMORIAL TABLET: Mr. Kendall reported that he had endeavored recently to have a conference with Mr. A. Holmead,

Assistant Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission with regard to securing a marble memorial tablet, but when he called he did not find Mr. Holmead in his office. Mr. Kendall said that he has since corresponded with the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning the matter.

12. PUMPING STATION FOR ROCK CREEK PARKWAY: Under date of November 29, 1919, the Commission received the following letter from Mr. Snowden Ashford, Municipal Architect, concerning the proposed Pumping Station to be located in Rock Creek Parkway:

> "Your Chairman, Mr. Charles Moore, kindly consented to take under consideration the plans for the sewerage pumping station on the outskirts of the Rock Creek Drive, at the northwest corner of Twenty-seventh and K Streets.
>
> I am sending herewith preliminary plans for this utility and a plat showing the location of the station and its proximity to the park improvements. I am advised by Mr. Phillips, Sanitary Engineer, that the project has received your favorable consideration in so far as the sub-surface structure and location thereof. This building is profoundly subterranean. The plans now submitted show the contemplated treatment of the superstructure.
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> Plan No. 1, - was intended to carry out the impression of an underground structure. The parking on the street fronts to be graded from the sidewalk to the base of the balustrade and the windows in the rear or Park side, to be screened by a terrace, which would permit the balustrade only to be seen from the Park Driveway.
>
> Plan No. 2, - was prepared on suggestions of the Sanitary Engineer. It is also suggested that the building can be screened from the Parkway by trees or terrace, as in plan No. 1. The height of the superstructure or portion above the parking level, has been kept down so that not more than 14 feet are above ground. While this subordinates the building it adds to the difficulty of avoiding the appearance of a building sunk in the ground to the level of the top floor and accounts for the reduction in the height of the base and the absence of the usual air space under the roof.
>
> Please note that the floor plan and outlines have been adapted by the Sanitary Engineer to the uses and contents of the building, and the location is dependent to a great extent on direction of the sewer lines entering and leaving the

building. But any changes above ground that you may deem necessary will be made without impairing the usefulness of the sub-structure."

The plans were referred to Mr. Kendall as a committee, who brought the plans before the Commission, and also a sketch prepared by him showing the changes which he thought should be made in the balustrade, the cornice, and the decorative design for the windows. Design No. 2 with the changes recommended by Mr. Kendall was approved by the Commission.

13. SUPREME SACRIFICE MEMORIAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Jerome Connor, sculptor, brought before the Commission his model for the War Memorial of the District Building. Mr. Connor said the entire work was to be in marble, and that he was submitting it in particular for the approval of the lettering. The model showed the names of three who were killed in action, and eleven who died in the service. At the bottom in four lines is the inscription "Dedicated by the employees of the District of Columbia, in commemoration of their fellow-workers who gave their lives in the World War".

The Commission thought that this inscription should be at the top of the pedestal, and requested that the lettering be resubmitted accordingly; that the names be of the size of the inscription but that the words "Killed in action" and "Died in the service" be slightly larger; that the lettering be arranged to cover the entire pedestal with a suitable margin on each side. Mr. Connor stated he would comply with the directions of the Commission and resubmit a design of the lettering, as requested.

14. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR THE NAVY: Mr. Paul Manship, sculptor, of New York City, appeared before the Commission and stated that the Secretary of the Navy had just accepted his model for the Distinguished Service Medal for the Navy. The Commission congratulated Mr. Manship on his success.

15. SUCCESSOR TO MR. ADAMS: The Commission again took under advisement

the question of appointing a successor to Mr. Adams. The names of several sculptors were mentioned who might be considered suitable, but no conclusion could be reached, and the matter was deferred until the next meeting.

16. JOHN PAUL JONES MONUMENT, PLANTING PLAN: Mr. Moore reported that he had received a letter from Thomas Hastings, architect, advising that he would desire very much if some action could be taken to develop the planting plan for the John Paul Jones Monument so as to give the monument a proper setting. Mr. Hastings advises "the openness of the site kills the scale, and makes it seem small", and that there should be thick planting between the monument and the water. Mr. Moore said that it has been several years since the monument was erected and still the existing planting does not protect the monument from the unsightly bridges in the rear. Colonel Ridley presented the official planting plan for the John Paul Jones Monument which was inspected. The Commission considered the matter carefully and decided that before taking further action in the matter an inspection be made by the Commission on the grounds, which would be done at the earliest opportunity.

17. HIGHWAY PLAN OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: While the Commission was in session the following letter was received from the Office of the Chief of Engineers concerning the restudy of the highway plan of the District of Columbia.

> "Referring to letter of the Chief of Engineers, May 4, 1917, in response to yours of April 26, 1917, concerning the need for a restudy of the highway plan of the District of Columbia with a view to getting good road connections for a complete circuit of the District through parks and parkways, I have the honor to inform you that action on the matter has been deferred on account of war activities, but it was recently taken up by the Department with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and as a result they have recommended to the District Committees of tho Senate and House, legislation to authorize a survey and the preparation of a plan for a continuous parkway to connect the sites of the principal forts in the chain of Civil War defenses, east, north and west of the city. As the bill contemplates the

cooperation of the Fine Arts Commission and of the Federal Highway Commission, of which the Chief of Engineers is a member, it appears to me well calculated for the purpose contemplated in your letter referred to above.

I take pleasure in sending herewith, for your information and for the files of the Fine Arts Commission, a copy of the bill proposed by the Commissioners and copies of correspondence relating to the matter."

The Commission expressed the hope that this plan may materialize.

(For copy of the Bill see Exhibit D).

18. MERIDIAN HILL PARK: The model of cascades with lower garden added was submitted. The Commission carefully inspected the model and took the following action:

Approved treatment of exhedra with plain wall return opposite descending walks, using continuation of urn treatment.

Approved lowered treatment of platforms flanking lower cascade with possible addition of water spouts and surface treatment similar to cascade; emphasized that cascades must have strong architectural character.

Approved ramped treatment of ascent from W Street with vertical curve in both walk and wall; with added landing at top to permit of lateral connections to areas south of garden.

Added parapet and balustrade treatment to W Street wall to permit utilization of retained area. Approved uniform height.

Suggested special study of 16th Street corner. (Borghese reference).

Approved enclosing wall south of garden.

Advised extension of model to include Buchanan Memorial and other features of park.

Advised careful and specially studied photography of sections for educational and appropriation purposes.

Advised immediate placing of same plan and details at north entrance of park.

19. LINCOLN MEMORIAL, PLANTING PLAN: In accordance with the recommendations of the Commission at the previous meeting held in New York City on November 21st, further studies of a planting of Magnolia grandiflora for the area west of the north and south axis of the Memorial to the boundary of the Great Circle, were presented through Colonel Ridley, by the Landscape Architect of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. Three informal pencil studies were submitted.

(a) An informal grouping of magnolia trees in groups, or masses, in some of which the individual trees were, in a certain few groups, rather closely arranged to allow for possible loss through transplanting and again to secure a pleasingly naturalistic composition.

This planting was related to the planting previously approved by the Commission (east of the north and south axis), by the use of Ilex opaca, Pinus mugho and Pinus montana var mugho.

(b) An informal planting of similar material as above mentioned substituting for the Pinus the Ilex opaca and the Ilex crenata as a transition feature. The plan was characterized by large groups with individual trees relatively far apart, so as to allow of future optimum development.

(c) Informality also characterized this plan but in addition to the major mass planting of magnolia, pinus cembra and pinus sylvestris, were featured, the latter near the outer retaining wall.

Of the plans submitted, all were characterized by numerous openings, through a grove of trees which when observed from various positions on the Great Terrace or from the road bounding the Great Circle, opened up everchanging vistas. It was felt by Mr. Greenleaf, the landscape architect of the Commission, that it was desirable to combine the advantages of the first two plans above submitted, striving to bring the planting somewhat nearer the outer retaining

wall of the Grand Terrace, meanwhile preserving an informal opening or sector on the west side of the Memorial, which can also be seen from the river, and further, it was felt by Mr. Greenleaf, and supported by the members of the Commission, that the planting along the Great Circle should not parallel the road so regularly but have numerous bays or indentations to emphasize its informality, and also to preserve the views of the Memorial from the northwest and southwest of the north and south axis lines. Mr. Greenleaf recommended that the planting be so arranged that certain vistas of the river and of the outlying hills of Virginia could be seen from the walks lying between the colonnade and the Memorial proper on the north side and the similar walk between the colonnade and the Memorial proper on the south side, and also any other particularly desirable views. Further studies embodying these changes were recommended by the Commission.

20. EAST POTOMAC PARK - COMFORT AND SHELTER STATION JOINING PICNIC GROUND AND GOLF COURSE: Three pencil studies in block plan, of a combined comfort and shelter station were submitted for consideration by the Commission. Consideration was given to locations "on the axis" and "off the axis" on the north side of the road and also one "on the axis" on the south side of the road. Careful consideration of the advantages of the several locations resulted in the recommendation by Mr. Greenleaf that the structure be placed "on the axis" of the picnic ground and, preferably, on the north side of the proposed soft driving road because of the convenience afforded to parties coming from the golf links on either course - parties who had already come a distance considerably further than parties from the picnic grove.

Further it was felt by so placing this structure to the north of the soft driving road, it would serve as a suitable feature to terminate the vista from the picnic ground where it could be appropriately enframed by an informal

grouping of trees. It was believed that the building should be low in elevation, so as to be relatively inconspicuous and, due to its position and low height, it would thus increase the apparent distance between it and from where it might be observed from the picnic grounds. Further studies embodying these changes were recommended by the Commission.

There being no further business the Commission adjourned, to visit the Corcoran Art Gallery and inspect the replica of the model "Crusading for Right" of the Marine Corps.

Approved:

GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Providence, R. I.

December 1st, 1919.

Mr. Herbert Adams,
131 West 11th St.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Adams:

I feel as though I am bothering you entirely too much, but I just can't help it. When I was at your studio, which visit I enjoyed immensely, you showed me a pair of wings which you had modeled. If I remember correctly, these wings were modeled to show the Government officials the kind of work that should be done. On my return to Providence, I find that the Director of Air Service has asked for designs and estimates for these very articles and I want to do my small part in furthering your efforts. I wonder what is the best way. Have you any suggestions? My thought is to have modeled, wings like those you did and use them as samples. The "call" asks for six different kinds of insignia and the designs are to show a machine gun, bomb, shield, balloon, another balloon, with double propeller and the letter "O" in the center. These center ornaments are of course all different in scale and my thought is to have an elliptical ornament which I might call a shield and on this shield, superimpose the different items asked for, that is, the basic design for all the insignia would be the same, and the superimposed decorations would indicate different branches. We would, of course, have to follow the specifications exactly, but I have thought to make an alternative design and in submitting the whole and write a letter urging what, to me, is the better way.

My name might not carry a great deal of weight, but added to the suggestions which I believe you already have made, might help. What do you think?

Yours sincerely,

(signed) LIONEL MOSES.

EXHIBIT A.

INSIGNIA ADOPTED FOR AIR SERVICE.

From Sunday Star, November 23, 1919. (These are to be placed on the air planes)

The Secretary of War has approved the insignia for forty-four airplane squadrons, submitted by the Director of Air Service. These insignia are for use only on planes and on baggage for the purpose of distinguishing the different squadrons, and will not be worn as shoulder insignia by individuals. They comprise the insignia used in the A. E. F. by the squadrons actually organized in France, which were in action at the front.

The insignia selected for the first aero squadron is the American flag.

The insignia for the eighth squadron is a great American eagle, with the wings spread, holding the American liberty bell.

The insignia for the ninth squadron is a silhouette showing the beams of three searchlights pointing upward and forming the numeral IX.

The eleventh squadron is represented by a cartoon of Mr. "Jiggs" carrying a bomb under his arm.

The insignia for the thirteenth squadron shows the figure of death depicted by a skeleton running at full speed with a bloody scythe in his hand.

The insignia for the seventeenth squadron is the great snow owl flying through the air ready to pounce upon the enemy.

Three legs in a circle arranged in pin-wheel fashion comprise the insignia adopted by the twentieth squadron.

A number of stars in a ring with a large star with a tail, evidently a comet, superimposed, represents the twenty-second squadron.

The twenty-fourth squadron is represented by an American eagle pouncing upon the German dachshund, which is running away with its tail between its legs.

A cartoon of a masked headsman with an ax is the insignia used by the twenty-fifth squadron.

The twenty-seventh squadron insignia comprises another form of the American eagle superimposed upon a large round spot.

The twenty-eighth squadron insignia is that of a painted American Indian looking to the left. Its headdress includes a single feather.

The forty-first squadron is represented by an oval inclosing a scene in an African desert, a camel appearing in the foreground.

The forty-ninth squadron is depicted by a snarling wolf's head within a circle.

The fiftieth squadron insignia is a silhouette cartoon of a Dutch woman, similar to the one in Dutch Cleanser advertisements.

Winged Cupid with a campaign hat sitting on the top of the world is the insignia selected to represent the eighty-fifth squadron.

The eighty-eighth squadron insignia is a bucking broncho ridden by a cowboy, all within a circle.

The ninetieth squadron insignia is a pair of bones; the lucky number, seven, is uppermost.

The ninety-first squadron shows a mounted knight in pursuit of the winged devil, whose blood he has already drawn by the lance.

The ninety-third squadron is represented by an Indian head similar to that of the twenty-eighth, but in the reverse direction and bearing two feathers instead of one.

The ninety-fourth squadron insignia is the well known "hat in the ring".

EXHIBIT B.

December 4, 1919.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Subject: Death and Wound Certificates.

The Secretary of War directs that the following letter in substance be sent to the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase & Storage, attention C. W. Arpe:

It is directed that death and wound certificates carry the following inscriptions:

For the wound certificate:

"Served with honor in The World War and was wounded in action."

For the death certificate:

"Served with honor in The World War and died in the service of his country".

E. D. Anderson,
Colonel, General Staff,
Acting Director of Operations.

EXHIBIT C.

A BILL.

For the purpose of preserving the sites of the old Civil War Forts which formed a part of the defenses of Washington, and to make them accessible to the public, a Commission is hereby created consisting of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds. The Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia shall be the executive and disbursing officer of the Commission, and he is authorized to detail to the work of the Commission, without extra compensation, such employees of the District of Columbia as may be necessary.

The Commission herein created is authorized and directed to make a survey and plan and submit same to Congress at the earliest practicable date, with recommendation as to what lands should be acquired to provide a continuous parkway of suitable width connecting the sites of the following old forts: Fort Greble, Fort Carroll, Battery Ricketts, Fort Stanton, Fort Wagner, Fort Baker, Fort Davis (U.S. owned) Fort Dupont (U.S. owned) Fort Shaplin, A Battery, Fort Mahan, Fort Bunker Hill, Fort Totten, Fort Slocum, Fort Stevens, Fort DeRussey, Fort Bayard, Battery Kemble, Battery Vermont (U.S. owned) and Battery Parrott, together with an estimate of the cost of such acquirement including the cost of such of said old forts as are not now owned by the United States. In the preparation of the survey and plan herein directed, the Commission shall obtain the advice of the National Commission of Fine Arts.

Upon the completion of the survey and plan, the Commission shall furnish the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with copy of same, and said Commissioners shall then take the necessary steps to incorporate the said plan into the highway system of the District of Columbia, under the authority granted them by Act approved March 4, 1913. (U.S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 37, Chap. 150, Page 949).

For the employment of such expert assistance and other services as may be necessary and for other necessary expenses in connection with the work of the Commission, the sum of $5,000 is hereby authorized.

EXHIBIT D.